THE BEST DAY YET.

WILL SOON BE ABLE TO GET UP.

Condition of President Carffeld Yesterday-He Was Comfortable and Cheerful-He Eat Well and Slept Well-Conversations with Dra. Bliss and Reyburn.

The President is bowling along on the road to recovery like a race horse, and the doctors are in remarkable good spirits over the progress he has made. With a unanimity that is gratifying as Rismonotonousilies all respond to inquiries about the President's condition, "splendidly." The word uttered under the circumstances is very expressive and includes a great deal. Dr. Woodward, who is as exact as it is becoming for such a distinguished scientist to be, spoke in very enthusiastic terms last evening of the President's condition. He said: "The President has had a spientid day. He has more than regained the slight relapse which be had on Monday. It is a long lane that has no turning, and it is but natural to expect that a person in his condition should have some fluctuations. These will occur from time to time from various causes, but nothing of a

scrious nature. He is doing excellently well." When Dr. Bliss came out from the funct room last evening he had just finished his dinner. The doctors dined with Mrs. Garfield last evening. Dr. Bits said: "The President has passed the best day so far. He has not slept very much to-day, and since eleven o'clock he has probably not slept more than officen minutes. But as I left him just now he said that he felt sleepy, and believed that he would turn in for the night.

THE WOUND IS DOING NICELY,

and there was a large and healthy discharge of pus to-day. He ate to-day principally animal food, in a liquid form, however,"

As the Doctor was talking Surgeon-General Barnes came out, on his way home. The Doctor called after him, "Will you be back again in the morning. General?" He turned around with some surplee, but seeing the smile on Dr. Elles' face, saw the joke and, nodding pleasantly, went out. "Are you still a band of brothers, Doctor?" cut. "Are you still a be

"Oh, yes," was the reply. This incident directed the Doctor's mind to some of the cisms which have appeared in the newspapers He said that one doctor maintained that the pulse and temperature should preserve the same ratio toward each other, and "just then he gave him-

self away," was his comment.

Dr. Reyburn expressed himself as equally pleased with the President's condition. While none of the doctors have pronounced their patient out of danger, still he is virtually regarded as a convales-cent and is accorded the privileges which his im-paired condition warrants. Mrs. Garfield spends now nearly the entire day at his bedside, and

READS TO HIM THE HEAD-LINES. of the telegraphic columns in the newspapers Yesterday she read a head-line about Sitting Bull being in a starving condition. The President promptly said: "Send him my oatmeal." He does not fancy ostmeal very much, and this came in the shape of an indirect protest against its further continuance in the bill of fare. The attendants appreciated the remark. The children come in to see him frequently now, and the President is be-ginning to find the sick room more endurable. The contributions of various articles for the President continue to arrive at the White House, Yesterday several boxes of wine were received, and a pair of woodcocks from Maryland. A beautiful collection of flower from the citizens of Washington was also received, but no names were stinched indicating the denors.

Dr. A. E. Nichols, one of the attending surgeons at Bellevue Hospital, New York city, erected his apparatus for raising patients from the bed without moving them. The dectors will inspect this apparatus to-day, and decide whether it would be best to introduce it into the sick-room. Dr. Nichols is quite a young man, and this apparatus is his own invention. is his own invention. This apparatus is his own invention. This is the second of this kind that has ever been made. The first was made for a lady friend who was suffering from a fracture of the hip and worked admirably. While they were putting the apparatus together, Dr. Bliss came out and stood looking on. The wooden frame, with the four ropes dangling from it, looked very much like a callery.

wooden frame, with the four ropes danging from it, looked very much like a gallows. This seemed to strike the Doctor, and he said "There are four ropes and four doctors. This looks suspictous. I will have to appoint a committee of inquiry." tors had not been suggested yet.

"No, I know that it hasn't," replied the Doctor, but there is no telling what will be proposed before they get through with us."

THE BULLETINS YESTERDAY. The President's Condition Extremely

Favorable. The following bulletin was sent yester day morning to the Cabinet officers by the Presi-

dent's private secretary : EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 19, 8 a. m. The slightly-increased febrile rise which occurred yesterday evening, but which was not due to any unfavorable change in the condition of the wound, has entirely disappeared this morning, and at this hour the President's pulse is 90, with a normal temperature and respiration. He rested well during the night, at one time sleeping three and a half hours without awakening, and is now feeling bright and comfortable. There will be a slight change in his diet, something else being substituted for postators and extensively.

else being substituted for potatoes and oatment, which have been found unsatisfactory. EXECUTIVE MANSION, 8:50 a. m.—The President s passed a very good night, and this morning he is free from fever and expresses himself as feel-ing quite comfortable. Pulse, 90; temperature respiration, 18.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 7 p. m .- The President has passed an excellent day, and the afternoon fever has been less than on any day since he was wounded. At one p. m. his pulse was 92, temperature 98.50 frespiration 19. At present his pulse is 96, temperature 99.8°, respiration 19.

The following telegram was sent by the attend

ing to the consulting surgeons to-night: To Dr. Frank H. Hamilton and Dr. D. H. Agnew Last evening the President received a hypoderminjection of one eighth of a grain of sulphate of moinjection of one-eighth of a grain of sulphate of mor-phia, and slept well during the night. He continues to take sulphate of quints in three grain doses thrice daily, and has enamata when required. As anticipated the increased fever of yesterday proved only tem-porary, and he has had a better day to-day than any since he was injured. The wound looks well and satischarging healthy pas freely. This morning at half-past eight his pulse was 30; temperature, 58.45; respiration, 18. At one p. m., pulse, 92; temperature, 9.55; respiration, 18. At seven p. m. each, 30; respiration, 18. At one p. m., pulse, 92; temperatur 98.5°; respiration, 19. At seven p. m., pulse, 96; 1on perature, 99.8°; respiration, 19.

UNOFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 11 p. m.—The slight feve noticed at the date of the last official bulletin has subsided, and at eleven p. m. the President is sleeping quietly, without any febrile symptoms. Executive Maxison, 130 a. m.—The President is about the same as when the last bulletin was

Ayonb Khan's Force.

London, July 19.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs as follows: "All accounts agree that Ayook Khan has six regiments of four hundred men each. The Ameer's force is estimated at four thousand infantry, twelve hundred cavalry. and twenty-four guns. The feeling in favor Ayoob Khan is almost universal in and about

Shot by a Married Wome NEW YORK, July 19 .- George W. Coles, book-keeper at Harry Miner's Theatre, in the Bow ery, was shot in the abdomen to-night by a mar

ried woman named Coleman, whom he had be The woman surrendered herself to the police. Coles' injuries will probably prove fatal.

An Anti-Jewish Meeting.

London, July 19.—The Daily News has
the following from Berlin: "An anti-Jewish
meeting was held here on Tuesday. Two thousand people were present. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the anti-Semitics should separate from the anti-Progressists.

Racing to England. LONDON, July 19 .- The race for the

Apethorpe selling stakes took place to-day at Huntingdon, and was won by Beatrice. Mr. J. R. Keene's three-year-old bay colt Brakespears came in second and Cairngorn third. Five horses ran Einse-Ball Games.

At Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo, 8; Chicago, 7 At Worcester-Wordesters; 6; Providence, 8 At Cleveland, Ohlo—Detroits, 2; Clevelands, 5. At Albany, N. Y.—Albanys, 11; Bostons, 23. At New York, Metropolitans, 8; Athletics, 2.

SPLENDID RACING.

Turf Contests at Saratogo, Chicago, and

Sanatoga, N. Y., July 19 .- The fact that two of the principal races of the meeting were to be run to-day brought to the track a large attend-ance. First race, the Alabama stakes for filles three-year-olds, one mile and a furlong. Pools— Thora, \$100: Brambaletta, \$19, and Bonnie Lizzie, \$5. Thora won handily by six lengths, Bonnie Lizzie second, four lengths in front of Brambaletta.

Time, 1995; French pools paid \$5.30.
Second race, the Flash stakes, for two-year-olds; half a raile. Pools—Memento and Vanguard, \$450; Nemo and Flight, \$160; Carley B., \$60; Lost Cause, \$60; Nighteap, \$450; Eleuheim, \$53. Thirty-five minutes were occupied in false starting. The flag fluid is a very fair start. The pace was drivfinally fell to a very fair start. The pace was driving from the very outset. Nighteap made the runsides with him, and the pair rounded into the straight head and head, Vanguard third, half a length in front of Filght, Memento shook of Nighteap at the soven furlongs and Castello landed her a winner by two lengths Flight made a strong finish, beating Nighteap a length for second place. Vanguard finished fourth, Bleuheim fifth, Nemo sixth, Carley B. seventh, and Lost Cause last. Time, 49%s. French pools paid

Third race, free bandicap; one mile and a quarter. Pouls-Sir Hagh and Greenland, \$450; Fireman, \$190; Churchill, \$25; Granger, \$10; Lotta C., \$15. Sir Hugh won easily by four lengths, Greenland second. Fireman was not ridden out, Granger nipping him at the post for third place. Churchill was fifth and Lotta C. last. Time, 2084. French pools paid \$5.70.

Fourth race, free handleap steeple chase; about

two and a quarter miles. Pools—Trouble, \$200; Derly, \$145; Wayfarer and Post Guard, \$100. The finish was grand. Derby was landed a winner by three lengths: Trouble second, and Post Guard a very poor third. Time, 4.32%. French pools paid

CHICAGO, July 19 .- This was the first day of the summer meeting at the Chicago Driving Park. Attendance large, weather delightful, and track in fine condition. First event, 2:23 class purse \$2,500, with \$500 extra to the winner of the fastest heat if troted in less than 2:19. \$0-s0, 1, 1, 2, 1; Edwin Thorne, 3, 4, 1, 2; Pilot R., 2, 2, 5, 3; Jewell, 4, 3, 3, 4; Kate Sprague, 5, 6, 4, distanced Minute R., 6, 5, distanced. Time, 2:19, 2:2054.

\$5,900, with \$500 added for the winner of the fastest heat, if better than 2:15½. Piedmont, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1; Robert McGregor, 1, 4, 1, 6, 6, 2; Santa Claus, 2, 1, 5, 2, 3, 3; Hannis, 4, 3, 2, 3, 5, ruled out; Wedgewood 5, 5, 4, 4, 2, ruled out; Mouroe Chief, 6, 6, 6, 5, 4, ruled out. Time, 2:18, 2:17\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2:18\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2:17\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2:17\(\frac{1}2\), 2:17\(\frac{1}2\), 2:17\(\frac{1}2\), 2:17\(\frac{1}2\), 2:17\(\frac{1}2\), 2:17\(\frac{1}2\), 2:17\(\frac{1}2\), 2:17\(\f The third was a pacing race, 2:20 class, for a purse of \$1,000, with \$500 extra to the horse pacing better than 2:1534. Little Brown Jug. 1, 1, 1; Billy Scott, 2, 2, 2; Wonderful, 4, 4, 3; Bold Hornet.

3, 3, ruled out; Ned Forrester, 5, 5, ruled out; Time, 212½, 214½, 214½; being the three best pacing heats on record. Little Brown Jug might aslly have beaten the best pacing record of 2:2114, but that on the home stretch he cosed up on the first heat. He will on Saturday try to beat the record for a purse of \$2,500. Boston, July 19.—The races of the July meeting

at Mystic Park were begun to-day. There were two events on the card. The three-minute class was won by Duke, with Alexander second, and Ruth third. Best time, 2:31\(\frac{1}{2}\). Arthur won the race for the 2:27-class. Best time, 2:37\(\frac{1}{2}\). A METEOR FALLS. Startling Visitation of an Aerolite in

West Virginia.

Special to THE REPUBLICAN. Mongantown, W. Va., July 19 .- A remarkable phenomenon occurred here last evening about half-past seven o'clock. Just at twilight I noticed in the heavens to the left of the north star, in the constellation of the Great Bear, a small bright spot, which approached the earth with incredible velocity, traveling so tast that the eye could searcely follow it. As it neared the earth it grew brighter, part of it being of a white and part of a binish light. The size enlarged from the time when my eye first caught it and when it was but a speck of flame until it became as big as the moon at its full. A small luminous mist appeared to follow the ball of fire. In a very few minutes the meteor passed below the hill, which minutes the meteor passed below the hill, which hid my view from the river, and a second later a loud report was heard, caused by the igneous pro-jectile striking the Monongahela River. A num-ber of people heard the report, although but few Everybody laughed at this pleasantry, and some one suggested that this method of fixing the docarkably clear, and a large number of shooting stars fell, but no other meteors. I stayed up most of the night, hoping to see more. Mr. Charles White, professor of astronomy in the university here, was away from town, so that no scientific peculation could be indulged in with reference to the meteor.

> The National Educators ATLANTA, GA., July 19 .- The National Educational Association met here to-day. The address of welcome was delivered by Governor Colquitt. The inaugural address was made by the president of the association, Hon. J. H. Smart, of In-diana. Two papers, one on "Lines of Advance," by C.C. Rounds, president of the Maine normal school and one on "What We Shall Teach in Our Elemen schools, Cleveland, Ohio, were read. At the after noon session two papers were read—"The Philoso phy of Illustration," by J. J. Burns, of Columbus Ohio, and "Education of the Sensibilities," by W. Dowd, of Toledo, Ohio. To-the Hon. John Eaton, United States issoner of Education, speaks on "Education and the Building of the State," after which grand banquet will be given by the citizens to the association at the Kimball House. There are two

> hundred delegates present, representing thirty New Italian Opera.

> LONDON, July 19 .- The directory of the new Italian opera company includes Lord Lathorn, Count Gleicken, and Baron Ferdinand de Roths-hild. The capital stock of the company is £200,-000 of ordinary and £150,000 of deferred shares purchase price of both opera-houses is 5,000 in each and £150,000 in deferred stock. The prospectus of the company reads: "The sum greed to be accepted by the late Mr. Gye's execu-ors for the whole of the interests in both opera-nouses," &c. Nothing is said about the sum paid to Mr. Mapleson, whence it would seem that Mr. Gye owned both concerns. Mr. Mapleson con-tracts to transact the company's American business for ten years.

Denouncing the President's Son.

Panis, July 19 .-- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Viscount Blin de Bourdon ande a speech, in which he accused M. Albert Frevy, governor of Algeria, of want of foresight. hed to know the nature of the relations exling between Governor Grevy and General Saus-er. Premier Ferry defended M. Grevy, and declared that General Saussier would have complete liberty of action in all military operations. The order of the day, pure and simple, proposed by the government, was then agreed to by a vote of 553 to

A Private Wins the Queen's Prize. LONDON, July 19 .- At Wimbleton today, the Queen's prize was won by Private Beck, of the Third Regiment Devon Volunteers, with a score of 56.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

The United States steamer Wachusett alled for Vallejo, Cal., on the 16th instant Rear-Admiral George B. Balch assumed ommand of the naval forces on the Pacific station

Assistant Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, from e Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to e navy-yard at Norfolk. Assistant Surgeon Clement Biddle, from

receiving-ship St. Louis, and ordered to duty no Naval Hospital, Philadelphia. Cadet Engineers F. M. Bennett and A. f. Hunt, from the Tennessee, and ordered to hold temselves in readiness for order to the Richmond. Lieutenant Richard Mitchell, to the Wyoming; Master J. F. Parks., to the Naval Acad-my: Surgeon Daniel McMurtrie, to the receiving-hip St. Louis.

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Craig, to the eceiving-ship Colorado; Assistant Surgeon J. M. dgar, to the receiving-ship St. Louis; Cadet En-ineers T. N. Hollis and R. S. Griffin, to examina-

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. E. Gardner has been ordered from the navy-yard, Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Surgeon B. F. Rodgers, from the receiving-ship St. Louis and piaced on waiting orders. BLACK'S ANSWER

TO THE GREAT INFIDEL, INGERSOLL.

The Perforn Hope of Converting Mr. Ingersoll-The Truths of Christianity Explained - Grand Procession of Causes and Events-Charges and Denials.

"Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more han any man in all Venice; his reasons are as two trains of wheat hid in two busisels of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when you have hen, they are not worth the search."—Merchant of

The request to answer the foregoing paper comes o me, not in the form, but with the effect of a chal-enge, which I cannot decline without seeming to acknowledge that the religion of the civilized world is an absurb superstition, propagated by im-postors, professed by bypocrites, and believed only by credulous dupes. But why should I, an un-learned and unauthorized layman, be placed in such a predicament? The explanation is easy enough. This is no business of the pricats. Tacir prescribed duty is to preach the Word, in the full surance that it will commend itself to all good and honest hearts by its own manifest veracity and the singular purity of its precepts. They can not afford to turn away from their proper work, and leave willing hearers uninstructed, while they winngle in vain with a predetermined opponent. They were warned to expect alander, indignity and insuit, and these are among the evils which they must not resist. It will be seen that I am assuming

NO SERBICAL PUNCTION. I am not out on the forlorn hope of converting Mr. Ingersoll. I am no preacher exhorting a sinper to leave the seat of the scoruful and come up to the bench of the penitents. My duty is more analogous to that of the policeman who would silence a rude disturber of the congregation by tell ing him that his clamor is false and his conduct an offense against public decency. Nor is the church in any danger which calls for the special vigilance of its servants. Mr. Ingersoil thinks that the rock-founded faith of Christendom is giving away before his assaults, but he is grossly mistaken. The first scatence of his essay is a prepos-terous blunder. It is not true that "a profound change has taken place in the world of thought," unless a more rapid spread of the Gospel and a more faithful observance of its moral principles can be called so. Its truths are everywhere pro-claimed with the power of sincere conviction, and secepted with devont reverence by uncounted been designed without a Designer or exceuted multitudes of all classes.

SOLEMN TEMPLES BISE o its honor in the great cities; from every hill-top In the country you see the church spire pointing toward Heaven, and on Sunday all the paths that lead to it are crowded with worshipers. In learly all families parents teach their children that Christ is God, and Hissystem of morality abso-lutely perfect. This belief lies so deep in the popular heart that, if every written record of it were destroyed to-day, the

MEMORY OF MILIONS could produce it to morrow. Its carnestness is proved by its works. Wherever it goes it manifests itself in deeds of practical benevolence. It builds not churches alone, but almshouses, hos-pitals, and asylums. It sheiters the poor, feeds the hungry, visits the sick, consoles the afflicted, pro-vides for the fatherless, comforts the heart of the widow, reforms the vicious, and saves to the uttermost them that are ready to perish. To the com mon observer, it does not look as if Christianity was making itself ready to be swallowed up by infidelity. Thus fur, at least, the prumbe has been kept that "the gates of hell skall not prevail against it." There is, to be sure, a change in the party hostile to religion—not a "profound change," but a charge outlesty superficial, which consists out a change entirely superficial-which consinot in thought, but merely in modes of expression and methods of attack. The bad classes of society always hated the doctrine and discipline which reproached their wickedness and frightened them by threats of punishment in anotherworld. Afore-time they showed their contempt of divine authority only by their actions; but now, under new leadership, their ENNITY AGAINST GOD

breaks out into articulate blasphemy. They assemble themselves together, they hear with pas-sionate admiration the bold harangue which ridi-cules and defies the maker of the universe. Fiercely they rage against the Highest, and loudly they laugh, alike at the justice that condemns and the mercy that offers to pardon them. The orator who relieves them by assurances of impunity, and tells them that no supreme authority has made any law to control them, is applauded to the echo and paid a high price for his congenial labor He pockets their money, and flatters himself that he is a great power, profoundly moving "the world of thought." There is another totally false notion expressed in the opening paragraph, namely, that "they who know most of nature believe the least about theology." The truth is exactly the other way. The more clearly one sees "the grand

PROCESSION OF CAUSES
and effects" the more awful his reverence becomes for the author of the "sublime and unbroken" law-which links them together. Not selfcelt and rebellious pride, but unspeakable hutance between the Creator and the creature, fills the mind of him who looks with a rational spirit upon the works of the All-Wise One. The heart o Newton repeats the selemn confession of David When I consider Thy heavens the work of Thy fingers, the moon and the stars which Thou has ordsined, what is man that Theu art mindful or him or the Son of Man that Thou visitest him? At the same time the lamentable fact must be admitted that "a little learning is a dangerous thing" to some persons. The sciolist with a mere smat tering of physical knowledge is apt to mistake himself for a philosopher, and, swelling with his own importance, he gives out

LIKE SINON MAGUS. "that himself is some great one." His vanity be-comes inflamed more and more, until he begins to think he knows all things. He takes every occa-sion to show his accomplishments by finding fault with the works of creation and Providence; and this is an exercise in which he cannot long con tinue without learning to disbelieve in any being greater than himself. It was to such a person, and not to the unpretending simpleton, that Solomon applied his often-quoted aphorism: "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." These are what Paul refers to as "vain babblings and the opposition of science, falsely so-called;" but they are perfectly powerless to stop or turn asid the great current of human thought on the subject of Christian theology. That majestic stream, supplied from a thousand unfailing fountains, reon, and will roll forever.

Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum. Mr. Ingersoll is not, as some have estimated him the most formidable enemy that Christianity has encountered since the time of Julian the Apostate But he stands at the head of living infidels, "by merit raised to that bad eminence." His mental organization has the peculiar defects which fit him for such a place. He is all imagination and no discretion. He rises sometimes into a region of wild poetry, where he can color everything to sui himself. His motto well expresses the characte of his argumentation—" Mountains are as unstable as clouds;" a fancy is as good as a fact, and a high sounding period is rather better than a logic

retion. HIS INGEDINATE SELF-CONFIDENCE makes him at once ferocious and fearless. He was a practical politician before he "took the stump" against Christianity, and at all times he has proved his capacity to "split the cars of the ground and make the unskillful laugh. The article before us is the least objectionable of all his productions. Its style is higher and better suited to the weigh of the theme. Here the violence of his fierce in vective is moderated; his scurrility gives place to an attempt at sophistry less shocking if not more true; and his coarse jokes are either excluded al together, or else veiled in the decent obscurity general terms. Such a paper from such a man at a time like the present is not wholly unworthy of a grave contradiction. He makes certain charges which we answer by an explicit denial, and thus an issue is made upon which, as a pleader would say, we "put ourselves upon the country." He avers that a certain "something called Christian ity" is a false faith imposed on the world without evidence; that the facis it pretends to rest on are mere inventions; that its doctrines are pernic

that its requirements are unreasonable, and that ITS BANGTIONS ARE CHURL. I deny all this, and assert, on the contrary, that its doctrines are divinely revealed, its fundamental facts incontestably proved, its morality perfectly free from all taint of error, and its influence most beneficial upon society in general, and upon sit individuals who accept it and make it their rule of action. How shall this be determined? Not by what we call divine revelation, for that would be begging the question; not by sentiment, taste, or temper, for these are as likely to be false as true;

which the value is to be measured according those rules of logic which callgarened and just men everywhere have adopted to guide them in the search for truth. We can appeal only to that rational love of justice and that detestation of falsehood which fair-minded persons of intelli-gence bring to the consideration of other imporant subjects when it becomes their duty to decide upon them. In short, I want a decision upo

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1881.

and judicial principles.
Gincon, the GREAT CHIEF JUSTICE of Pennsylvania, once said to certain skeptical friends of his: "Give Christianity a common law trial; submit the evidence pre and con to an impartial Jury under the direction of a competen jourt, and the verdiet will assuredly be in its avor." This deliverance, coming from the most liustrious judge of his time, not at all given to expressions of sentimental piety, and quite in-capable of speaking on any subject for more effect, staggered the unbelief of those who heard it. I did not know him then, except by his great repuand not know him then, except by his great cept-tation for ability and integrity, and I learned to set a still higher value upon all his opinions when, in after life, I was honored with his close and in-timate friendship. Let Christianity have a trial on Mr. Ingersoll's indictment, and give us a de-cision secondum allegata et probata. I will confine mosaif strilly to the record, that hat any I will myself strictly to the record; that is to say, I will meet the accusations contained in this paper, and not those made elsewhere by him or others. His first specification against Christianity is the behef of its disciples "that there is a personal God, the creater of the material universe." If God made the world It was a most stopendous miracle, and all miracles, according to Mr. Ingersoli's idea, are

"the children of mendacity." To admit the
ONE GREAT MEACLE OF CREATION
would be an admission that other miracles are
at least probable, and that would rain his
whole case. But you cannot catch the leviathers of atheism with a hook. The universe, he says, is natural—it came into being of its own accord; it made its own law at the start, and afterward improved itself considerably by spantaneous evolution. It would be mere waste of time and space to enumerate the proofs which show that the uni-verse was created by a pre-existed and self-conscious Being, of power and wisdom to us incor celvable. Conviction of the fact emiraculo though it be) forces itself on every one whose men tal faculties are healthy and tolerably well bill anced. The notion that all things owe their origin. and their harmonious arrangement to the for-tuitous occurrence of atoms is a kind of lunary which very few men in these days are stilleted with. I hope I may safely assume it is certain that all, or nearly all, who rend this page will have sense and reason enough to see for themrelyes that the plan of the universe could not have

that, at all events, this material world had not a good and beneficent Creator; it is a bad, savage, cruel piece of work, with its pestilences, storms. cartiquakes, and volcanoes; and man, with his liability to sickness, suffering, and death, is not a success, but, on the contrary, a failure. To defend the Creator of the world against an armignment so foul as this would be aimost as unbecoming as to make the accusation. We have neither juris-diction nor capacity to rejudge the Justice of God. Why man is made to fill this particular place in the scale of creation—a little lower than the angels, yet far above the brutes; not possionless and pure, like the former, nor mere machines, like the latter; able to stand, yet free to fall; knowing the right and account-able forgoing wrong; gifted with reason, and mpelled by self-love to exercise the facultybese are questions on which we may have our peculative opinions, but knowledge is out of our each. Meantime, we do not discredit our mental ndependence by taking it for granted that the supreme Beling has done all things well. Our ig-sorance of the whole reticme makes us poor crities upon the small part that comes within our limited perceptions. So ming defects in the structure of the world may be its most perfect ornament—all apparent harshness the tenderest of mercles. "All discord, harmony not understood; All partial evil, universal good."

"DICK DEADEYE" DISGUISED.

How an Englishman Extracted Sympathy From a New York Street Audlence. New York, July 19.-Last evening, at adison Square park, a man scemingly of extreme old age and with tattered garments was singing to a large and increasing crowd, who in sympathy contributed freely to his apparent efforts o get a living. A policeman, noticing that he was ausing the highway to be obstructed, led him away, when he noticed that his long white beard was laise. The official tore it from his face, as also a white war from his head, and in an instant the althy Englishman. The crowd seeing how they had been fooled made a rush to mob him, and but for the thatly interference of the police berious results must have followed. At the court this morning he gave his name as Henry F. Fairweather, an Englishman for sixteen years overseer in the London post-effice, was an actor and elecutionist by profession had played in all the best theaters in London a Dick Deadeye, Ceptain, and the Admiral in "Pin-afore" during the past eight years had been choice naster in St. Paul's Cathedral, in London; was also in the plane business in Thurlow Place, London. Falling in business, he came to America, he aid, leaving his wife and four children in Lonion to settle up his affairs. Arriving in this coun ry with about twenty letters of recommendation and but little money, he tried in vain to get emplayment. He called on the English consul, who said he could do nothing for him. Getting out o was too proud to sing except in disguise, in which he now appeared in court. The clerk of the cour d him a square meal, when he was sent to

the Island for six months. A Bissouri Tragedy. SEDALIA, Mo., July 19 .- A special to the Democrat from Tipton says: "T. N. Easeley shot his wife in the head and then killed himself early this morning two miles from here."

TELECRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-Samuel Emery, the English comedian, is dead. -The Queen has expressed the most ofound grief for the death of Dean Stan -Within the last six months 1,073 per-

-Mr. Andrew D. White, American Sinister at Berlin, will start for America from

-Telegraphic communication with the linent is very imperfect, owing to a severe in which prevaited in Paris last night. -At Hancock, Ill., William Scott, a heavy stock dealer, was robbed of \$6,000 while asleep in his room last night by unknown persons who chloroformed him.

-Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, cill adheres to his determination not to interfere in the case of the Talbott brothers, who are to be ranged at Maryville on Friday next.

-Thomas Barrick, married, aged thirtyfive years, was resterday morning, in Chicago thrown down stairs by two women of ill-reputs, whom he was visiting, and instantly killed. -A dispatch from Tunis states that

there was an engagement on Saturday near Sfax, The insurgent leader, 500 natives of Sfax, and 200 Arab horsemen are reported to have been killed. —Elwood Kirby, an associate editor of the Globe-Democrat, whose skull was fractured by being knocked down by a runaway street-car horse on July 4, died in St. Louis about noon yester-

-The steamer Vandalia, from Hamburg, which broke her shaft, was towed to Giasgow and repaired, sailed again from Glasgow restenlay morning with her passengers and cargo for New York. -Six of those who escaped death in

he New Ulm disaster have become insane. The eath list is enlarging through new reports from be country and death of the wounded. Rebuild--The Council of Administration, Deartment of New Jersey, of the Grand Army of the

Republic, met here yesterday. It was decided not to hold the annual cheampment, but to participate in the centennial celebration of the liattle of Yorktown, Va., in October next. -Albert Comstock, of Paterson, N. J. prominent lawyer, yesterday morning shot him-If in the right temple and died in a few minutes He had been suffering with inflammatory rheuma-tism for some time and had been using stimulants to allay the pain. He was also a member of the

Several days ago "Poodle" Murphy was arrested in New York city, charged with stealing a watch from ex-Secretary of the Navy Robeson in Philadelphia about two months ago. He was arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday, but remanded, in order that he might be taken to the Supreme Court on a writer hadeus coppus axed out on his behalf by his counsel. AT LONG BRANCH.

HOW SOCIETY IS GREATLY MIXED.

Manners and Clothes of Pashlon at the Seashore-Glauce at the Bathing Coxtume of 1981-Sarf Recollections-Summer

Styles-Women.

New York, July 19 .- There isn't much hionable style in this city now, either on the icks of women or on the counters of stores. The acks have gone out of town bearing the stylish bods and baring the counters. The writer on shion must therefore follow it to some seasonable sort, and for the purposes of this letter I chosong Branch. There is a great deal of wealth own at that seashore, with its inevitable mixre of refinement and vulgarity, beauty and diness, modesty and indecency. It is satonish-ig, increover, to see how badly some folks of good aring behave there, and how fine-mannered are one who have "come up out of nothing." Thus assumble expeciations are reversed in both di-ctions. On the boat going down I saw the only on of a wealthy Wall-street banker, who had toddled to Sunday school at three, now flaunting at twenty his disreputable alliance

WITH A PLASHY ACTRESS.

Next day he distinct past my histel in a whooping kind of a turn-out—a tandem team, drawing tim to the devil—and the scarlet woman was boosted high up beside him. A quiet, gentle-manly passenger on the same boat was a fellow who had been in the guiter at the time the other was getting a Sunday school training, and whose parents, if he over knew them at all, were no good. afraid that what is called good birth doesn't tracent to so much as some of us have supposed. These two illustrations could readily be duplicated it every turn among women. Some of the coarsest and most yulgar of the women whom I saw on this trip belonged to "old families," while some of the sweetest, daintiest creatures were "shoddytes." There is nothing like close, unbiased observation to upset the generally received notions of reciety. The MOST SHOCKING DATHING-DRESS

MOST SHOCKING DATHING-DRESS
which I saw during my visit of nearly a week was
worn by a pretentious daughter of an old New
York Dutch family. Her descent was of the purest, and so, may be, was her own mind; but that is a tremendously-charitable view to take of her tast. The view of her person was much broader an ruer. The costume was of a bright shade of sap-phire blue, made with full Turkish trousers, terminating in a shirred ruffle, garnished with bands of Than braid. The blouse was of the dother Hubbard style, shirred to fit her fat shoulers and shirred to fit her substantial waist, with shirred flounce at the bottom. The neck opened in a point under a small, square sailor's collar, al-most covered with rows of braid. White pearl buttons closed up the front, and a white tasseled cord girdled the waist. WHAT WAS THERE IMPROPER

about that dress? asks the reader, finding nothing in the description to distinguish it particularly from those commonly worn at ocean bathing places. The material was what was the matter, and not the shape or the shortness of the garments. Fabric for bathing suits ought always to be woolen, so that when wet it will not cling to the skin. This woman knew better than to use cotton, and had done it, in my opinion, with the deliberate purpose of displaying the undeniable perfection of her figure. She was well aware that the thin cotton, as soon as saturated, would adhere to her body like a second skin, and so it did. She made a weak pretense of occasionally pulling the skirt of the blouse away from herself, and of trying to keep blobs sway from herself, and of trying to seep waist-deep in the water; but every recodence of the surf left her exposed like a statue away down to her shins, revealing every square inch of her body with startling fidelity. I saw hundreds of MORE BECOMING COSTUMES

worn by bathers who burned their bare arms in the sun to the shoulders, and their bare feet and ankles half way to the knee; but the garments were woolen and did not cling. One custom is new this year. As salt water is known to be in-jurious to the hair, it is tucked away under slikined, jaunty caps (or more securely tucked away ina box at home, if detachable), and a whole crown of false waves worn instead. These wiglets are constructed in such a manner of fine wire as to ook like hair, yet are impervious to water. There-

ruth is that the requirements are such as to leave CHANCE FOR VARIETY rithout touching upon impropriety, for it ought to e loose enough not to impede the free use of the imbs, and big enough to cover almost, if not pute, all of them. Bare arms in the water are serhaps not immodest, since custom sauctions that legree of exposure under nearly all circumstances ut the sun will all but blister the delicate ace at a single bathing, and no amount of cold ream will cool out the reduces in a week nor any made to impart jauntiness to the garments, but a wetting spoils all the effect unless they be worn tight on a plump body, and then you have too much disclosure for any nice girl to make. So the Long Branch bathing-dress of 1881 is the old loose tunic, belted at the waist, and a pair of loose trou ers, gathered in at the ankle. sually done for ornament is in sewing on tape in fanciful shapes. THE ONLY BALVATION

for a woman in the surf is a good figure. Drench ing will reduce the most claborately contrived garments to a sagging, dripping shapelessness, and then the wearer can only be charming on actual physical merit. Lean and fut bathers are alike discnehanting, and the wonder to me is that sea side watering-places do not break off more matri onfal engage nents than they make. The only emales who can gain admirers in the surf are the very, very few who have exquisite forms and the girls of twelve to fourteen. The latter are at an age when they can still presume upon the free-dom of artless childhood, and if they bare their legs to the knees it is all right. I remember very cell how bewitching was Gertrude Blood, that aughter of Victoria whom the cable reports bout to marry Lord Colin Campbell, when she bathed at Long Branch seven years ago. She was then a lithe, rather pretty, and artfully demure chit of probably twelve years. Her mother was hen up to her eyes in the social CESSPOOL OF PREE LOVE,

and the daughter was, to all appearances, already put into the matrimorial market. At about that time some one of the male free-love devotees got into trouble by forcibly kissing Gorty, who was ceasion mighty saucy and knowing. Well, shed to bathe in a single scant garment, made or the chemiloon principle of chemise and drawers in ne, but shortened so much at both ends that he an-browned arms and legs stack almost full ength out of it. This rig was made of striped loth, devoid of all ornamentation, and buttoned om top to bottom—not a great distance—in the ack. Gerty was a little girl, and possibly unconous of evil; but she used to roll about on the sand in her simple garment, as though on exhibi-tion. Nobody who saw her then could have sup-posed she would catch a real, live lord, charming though she was herself, and brilliant as was her SEASIDE FASHIONS IN GENERAL

nay be collectively described as picturesque and city, there being a great variety of shaping and doring, and nearly all the distinctive features are steful. A favorite wrap is the light Chudda shawl, pale blue, light cream, or white, with shades of gray and drab, being the range of colors. Immense bows of wide satin ribbon take the place of rsage bonquets, and are placed over the supposed region of the heart. Gay striped awning cottonades are used for skirts, and worn under plain flannel polonaises or jackets and overskirts. Handsome Richelleu shoes of golden bronze, laced with brown satin ribbon, and worn over slik stock-ings of very dark bronze brown, embroidered with outtercups, are stuck out into view from UNDER SHORT SKIRTS

on the hotel verandas. In gloves the mitts of clack and colored sewing alk, netted and embroidered, are most popular; but women are going bareheaded at the Branch, even when dancing occasions of considerable brilliance occur at the hotels. This is a counfort to their partners in the round dances-carses more thrill, decidedly. The cointed shoe has returned somewhat into favor. The latest imported extravagance in hosiery is dik open-work stockings, finely embroidered, and having delicate lace tops, tinied a deeper shade than the main color. They are quite too awfully enutiful to be wern out of sight, as they are. The Princess Beatrice fiehus, worn with evening dresses, are made of white crape, with white Duchesse lace, put on in double frills and caught up on the aboutders with white frosted roses and buds.

dotted mull scarfs, as wide as three yards, are use as searf asshes, to be worn with white or colored dresses in any way that fancy dictates. An other real girl, clouded thus with gauzy white, and ro-mantically posed in the moonlight, is dead

manucally poses in the monthight, is deed
strain to Marii
any but the most cold-blooded beholder. Thus
attractively dressed, the sweet raseals go out to
look at the comet with one eye and at desirable
bachelors with the other. Dotted, sprigged, and
cream-colored muslins, trimmed with Italian lace,
make pretty and inexpensive summer dresses.
The avoidedness of the bandle yet numerous The favorite dress of the happily not numerous mathetes at the Branch is of mull, cream white, pale rose, blue, or mauve, with fichus or sashes tied high up under the arms. Thus caparisoned a girl looks as though she might be built like the men that little boys draw on their slates, with legs running right up to their necks and no bodies at all. In hair-dressing, both high and low confures are worn, but the low ones have numerically the best of it. Proffy breakfast caps are composed of small squares of mult edged with lace ruffles; and with these the hair is dressed low and broad, de-scribing a figure 5 horizontally in the

NAPE OF THE NECK.

The most fashionable of the Elberon and West. the only ornament being a long, low comb. Young girls in some cases affected a parting on one side. A pretty and graceful style of hair-dressing has a bow of hair falling low on the neck, in the centre of which is placed a silver ornament of some kind, while in front soft, light rings fall over the fore-head—that is to say, they fall so when first arranged, but the salt-damp of the sea air straightens them into rat-tails in about ten minutes, and" the girl rushes to her room to force them into rings again. She spends about half her evenings twisting her front locks around a heated pipe-atem. She frequently burns her fingers and forchead, to say nothing of singeing her hair, and then, sometimes, she says swear-words. It is only under

EXCESS OF AGGRAVATION, with bated breath in the solitude of her room,

that the real nice girl says "damn." Under other circumstances she never falls lower in profanity than "darn." That is well. Aside from the shocking wickedness of swearing, a woman always does it awkwardly. Two things she can never hope to do gracefully—drive a horse and cuss.—Clara Belle in Cincinnali Enquieer.

WE ARE RIDICULOUS. What Tallyrand, the Great Frenchman,

Nata of Us. London, July 19 .- The Paris correspondent of the Standard says: M. Bacourt, the secretary and literary executor of the celebrated

De Tallyrand, who was so well known that the fragments of his private correspondence, communicated to Figure by his niece, the Countess Mirabeau, will deeply interest many members of the political and diplomatic world still surviving. They will also be read with interest in America, though that interest may not be of a pleasurable kind, for though they are dated as pleasurable kind; for, though they are dated as far back as the four years when Mr. Van Buren was President, and when M. Bacourt rep-resented France in Washington, some of his marks may not have lost their sting. These letrs were not intended for publication, as M. Ba-urt was so afraid of giving offense that he foride a single line of the Talleyrand papers to be ublished before 1888. In New York his fastidious taste was shocked. He wrote: "America and Americans give one the idea of a second or third class England and Englishmen. What the Amerians are to blame for is their not confining their retensions to their great skill in building up a nation, and in persisting in comparing themselves with European nations, and in claiming that they are superior to them in every way. That is their great fault, and it makes them ridiculous.

Officers in Charge of Bureaus. There will be no retirements of officers charge of bureaus this summer. The reason is hat the positions of Quartermaster-General, Paymaster-General, and similar places are filled by selection and not promotion. The men who will be offered the appointments now occupy positions that they would have to vacate provided they look like hair, yet are impervious to water. Therefore the swain who writes verses to the hirsute charms of his sea nymph is wasting his admiration on cold metal. Ah; all things about a woman are not what they seem. In general it may be said that that are eligible. One of the first renterments are such as to leave that the requirements are such as to leave now at New York. He would have been retired. before but he was on the Whittaker court of in uiry, and this circumstance caused the delay surgeon-General Barnes will, it is understood, be retired when Congress meets, but Quartermaster eneral Meigs will not.

The President's Virginia Farm. Before Mr. Garfield became President, he and Mr. Jere Black became the owners of a small part of a tract of land in Alexandria County, partly by purchase and partly as a fee for services The whole tract was mortgaged, and in order to save their part they instructed their agent, Mr. J. W. Burke, of Alexandria, to buy the whole o when the sale under the foreclosure ould be made. That sale took place last week and, under instructions signed by James A. Gar field and Jere Black, Mr. Burke, as their agent bought the entire tract, so that while the Presiden was lying in his bed suffering from a would-b peassin's wound, and unaware of what was coinc ou outside of his sick-room, he became the owner of quite a large farm in Alexandria County within

view of the White House. No Result in Albany.

ALBANY, July 19.—The joint convention net at noon and voted on the short term vacancy in the United States Senate, as follows: Senate-Lapliam, 15; Potter, 6; Conkling, 7. Assembly-Lapham, 53; Potter, 39; Conkling, 21; Woodford, 1 Combined vote—Lapham, 68; Potter, 45; Conkling 28; Woodford, 1. Necessary to a choice, 72. Th hair declared that no choice had been made speaker Sharpe moved an adjournment. Carried

Guing Over to Mahone. HARRISONBURG, VA., July 19.—Two embers of the State Republican Central Committee, who have heretofore acted with General Wick-ham and the straight-outs, have recently come out in favor of infusion with Mahone's forces. Fer nald, United States revenue collector in the fifth Virginia district, heretofore a strong straight-out, ins also declared his adherence to the coalition with Mahone.

Denn Stanley's Last Words

London, July 19 .- In convocation to day the Archbishop of Canterbury said the last audible words of Dean Stanley were: "I have abored amidst many fraitties and much weaknes to make Westminster Abbey the great centre of religious and national life in a truly liberal spirit.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

SECRETARY WINDOM is expected to reirn from Deer Park to-day. EX-SPEAKER RANDALL and ex-Senator Vallace, of Pennsylvania, are in the city.

GOVERNMENT receipts yesterday-Inter-

nal revenue, \$213,700.06; customs, \$744,129.87.

Hon. George B. Loeing, Commissioner THE corrected figures show that the tal receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal ar ending June 30 were \$55.051.050.

Assistant Secretary Upron will sail or the United States on the 21st instant, and it is expected he will resume his duties at the Depart-GENERAL SHERMAN will, during his trip West, spend a few days with his brother, Senator sherman, at Mansfield, Ohio, and will participate n the approaching soldier's reunion at Clyde,

Dr. E. M. THAYER, of the Treasury cattle commission, has been ordered to Nova scotla to investigate what foundation there is for report received to the effect that a dangerous cattle dis see exists at Hallinx.

THE issue of yesterday was the largest over known in the history of the Patent Office, the total number being 429 of which 362 were new patents, the small balance being designs, trude-marks, labels, and reissues.

THE disbursements of the Treasury Deartment this month so far have been about 6,000,000 for pensions, \$10,000,000 for interest, and \$10,000,000 in payment of bonds, in addition to th

GONE UP IN SMOKE.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES EVERYWHERE.

Upward of a Million Bollars' Worth of Property Reduced to Ashes-Realdences, Barns, Factories, and Vessels Burned-A Bad Record of Louiss.

Syracuse, N. Y .- The Wieting Opera House in the centre of the city. Fifty tenants oc-cupied the block, Loss \$300,000, Many persons were injured and two killed.

Quebec-The Roman Catholic Presbytery at Roxton Falls, Quebec. The attending priest, Father Large, was burned to death. His nepbew, who was in the house with him, had retired to his own room, and was swakened by the smoke and flames, He escaped by jumping out of the win-dow. The fire was first seen coming from Father Larue's room. The reverend gentleman had been ill for some days, but not confined to his bed. The doctor had left him a short time before the fire occurred, and it is supposed that after his departure. Father Larue took a fit and overturned. the lamp. Every possible means was taken to rescue him and save the building but without

Duluth-The steamer City of Winnipeg, at her dock here. She is a total loss, and lies scuttled in the harbor. All the passengers were saved, but The City of Winnipeg ran between Collingwood and Duluth. East Saginaw, Mich .- Nestaburg, a small station

on the Chicago, Saginaw, and St. Louis Railway, entirely destroyed with 1,250,000 feet of lumber and 12,000,000 shingles. Loss \$40,000. Irvington, N. Y .- The entire block in Lord &

Burnhane's Horticultural Building on A street. Lusa \$25,000. Himeshaw, Butte County, Cal.-The hotel belonging to County Assessor McClellan. Edward Maris and William McIntosh perisued in the flames. Loss \$1,000.

Long Branch, N. J.-A few minutes before three o'clock yesterday, just as the guests were finishing dinner at the Irving House, an alarm of fire was given and great confusion and excitement ensued among the guests, there being about one hundred in the house. By six o'clock the hotel was in ashes. The loss on the building is about \$11,000. The insurance is as follows: Westchester, of New York, \$5,000; Fire Association, of Philadelphia, \$2,500; Girard, of Pennsylvania, \$700. Mr. Samuel McIntyre, the lessee of the hotel, has \$1,000 insurance in the Hudson City Company, of New Jersey. Many of the guests lost all their baggage

Cincinnati, Ohio.-The Cincinnati Coffin Com pany's six-story manufactory and store-rooms fronting on Richmond, Carr, and Fillmore streets A large quantity of lumber was also burned. Five small dwellings on Fillmore street were ruine and several damaged. The loss of the coffin com pany is estimated at \$225,000. Insurance, \$200,000 Buffalo, N. Y.-An explosion of gas occurred in the editar of the Stovenson block to-day while a carburetter was being filled, and in an instant the lower part of the building was in flames, but the were subdued before much damage was done Messrs. Ball & Levy, tailors, and S. Levyn tobacconists' stock, on the floors above, were damaged to the extent of \$12,000 to \$15,000; insured for \$10,000. Levyn was insured for \$10,000.

East Saginaw, Mich.-J. H. Pearson & Sons' sawmill, and Salt block, boarding-house, store, several tenement houses, 5,500 feet of transway, 5,000 feet of docks, and 4,500,000 feet of lumber thereon The total loss is \$160,000; insurance, about \$75,000. Chicago, 111 .- A special to the Inter-Occas says: "Two Polish children, seed five and seven months, near Southard, Ind., perished in a turning house while their parents were absent in the

fields."

Intense Heat In Europe. LONDON, July 19.—The weather contin-ues dry and hot, but the heat is not excessive, as should accept, and then the Senate might not it was last week. The Morning Post calls attention confirm them and they would be out to Pall Mail and Regent streets, which are chokes entirely. In order to obviate this difficulty, heads with dust. The water carts, so active when needof bureaus eligible for retirement will not be dis-turbed till Congress meets, so that whoever is ap-the searcity of water. The Post advises pumping turbed till Congress meets, so that whoever is ap-the scarcity of water. The Post advises pumping pointed will know he is certain to have the new water out of the Thames. Several private citizens place before he gives up the old. There are only and representatives of business firms complained

mes, and there are loud complaints of the had smells. Fears of sickness are expressed. The prefect of the Seine yesterday issued a public notice that if people were not less wasteful or water the supply would be exhausted. It has already been necessary to discontinue watering the streets; but private houses make the hot weather a reason for reckless waste. There is water enough for daily use at present, but unless families aid in preventing waste the administration may be compelled to take restrictive measures,

Preparing for Yorktown.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The Merchants posed of all the leading merchants, manufacturers and business men, have and Manufacturers' Association of this city, comsiness men, have decided to hold a grand Mardi Gras festival in Baltimore in October next, in connection with the formal celebration of the introduction of water from the new Gun-powder Waterworks. It will be arranged as to time to precede or immediately follow the York-town Centennial. The Board of Trade, Corn and Flour Exchange, and other organizations will co-operate, and the display will be of the most liberal and elaborate character. Arrangements have been made with all the lines of travel leading South and West for half-fare rates. It is intended that the coming festival shall equal is attraction the Sesqui-Centennial of October last,

The Hanlan and Ross Match.

Toroxto, Oxt., July 19 .- Hanlan sayt he will row Wallace Ross wherever he likes for \$2,000 a side, providing a purse of \$5,000 is offered n addition to the stakes by the city or town in the oximity of which the race takes place. Hanlan usiders it all very well for Ross to challenge him when he knows that he can make more than stake-money where he proposes to row out of rall-ways and privileges; but, if Ross likes, he will row him on United States waters for \$5,000 a side barring the usual expenses, at any place designated. A delegation is here from Montreal offer-ing a purse of \$5,000 for an open race over the Lachine course, and a meeting will be held this evening, at which Hanlan and Trickett will both present, to consider the matter.

Opposed to Governor Roberts. St. Louis, Mo., July 19.-The Republim's Dallas (Texas) special says: A mass-meeting, omposed of men of all political parties and erceds, ras held here to-night to protest against the attitude of Governor Roberts regarding his telegrant to Governor Foster, of Ohlo, about a day of thanksgiving for the recovery of President Garfield. Speeches were made by prominent citizens and the dlowing resolution adopted;

Ecselved, That the citizens of Dalias will spend the ay set apart by other States as a day of jubilee and onkagiving at the recovery of our President. Other item of Texas are invited to do likewise. The Herald, Times, and Gazette are severe in their riticisms on the action of Governor Roberta

William Penn's Remains. Loxnon, July 20 .- Mr. Littleboy, ewport, Pagnell, writes to the Daily News as folows: "The proposed removal of the remains of Villiam Penn having obtained much attention ere and in America, I beg to inform you that a leputation of the Society of Friends met Mr. George Harrison, the commissioner from Panusylvania, in London to-day, and handed him a reply couronsly declining the proposed removal. The ustees believe that the removal of Penn's mains amid the pomp of a state remonlal would be utterly repugnant to his

own character and sentiments, and, further, the for cialm to the custody of his remains. The Fortune Bay Losses. GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 19. - The mount paid out by the commissioner from the

tate Department yesterday as reimbursement for he Fortune Bay losses in 1878, was between \$55,000

nd \$60,000. Claims were presented by twenty-two Colonel James Attempts Suicide. Hunson, N. Y., July 19.—Colonel Henry

Warner James, U. S. A., attempted suicide at the Chatham House yesterday with a sword came. He was taken to the county insune asylum to awail the arrival of his brother from Chicago.